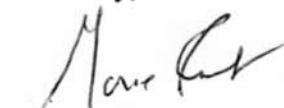


- White ash is more sensitive to growth and species composition impacts from ground-level ozone than seven other modeled tree species.
- In-park emissions comprise less than 1% of total emissions of five human-caused air pollutants in the eight counties encompassing the park.

This assessment takes into account over 20 years of monitoring and research at the park. Results show that despite some recently improving trends, the park's sensitive scenic and aquatic resources remain significantly degraded by air pollution. The genesis of this report was the realization by park managers that there was a need for a comprehensive, state-of-the-science assessment of Shenandoah National Park's air quality and related values for use as a tool in the air-related regional, State, and park planning, policy, permit review, science and outreach arenas. As such, it is intended that this technical assessment should be used as guidance when developing new or implementing existing regulatory programs, which affect Federal Class I areas such as Shenandoah National Park.

We look forward to our continued cooperation with your agency in the mitigation and protection of air quality and related values in Shenandoah National Park, as well as other park areas in the Mid-Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay regions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marie Rust", is written over the typed name.

Marie Rust
Regional Director
Northeast Region